

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WREKLY BY HDGAR SNOWDEN:

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1880.

Sice the result of the recot parismentary e'antions i . Great Brittin bas been kuowo, we have seen in two or three of our Northera exchanges expressions of surprise at the different feelings evoked in the (w) sections of this e matry by the defeat of the Bere mifield administration, it being strange, they say, that Disracli having been an open and avowed friend of the North during the civil war in this country should have the sentiment of the South with him, while Giedstone, whe, during that civil war took sides with the South, is even to a creater digree the favorite of the North .-This surprise, however, is eatirely unfounded, and read a solely from the failure of these who minifest it to recognize the well marked and historically proved difference that exists in the character of Northern and Southern people as regards their smeaptibility to the influences of shans in any of their protean shapes. The North, as is well known, is a fruitful field for the operation of emotional shans and hypce:at sies all kinds, while the South is a barren weste to them. All the isms, alias shame, that have provailed in this country have arisen and progressed in the North, but have found no abiding place in the South. Inspired by hatred for the South and a disire to deprive hir of her supremacy in the Union, under the specious cry of "higher law," a sham was inaugurated that set at caught the so't ma contract entered into by the two see ions of the country when they ratified the Corstitution, and brought on the civil war with all its terrible consequences. Lust for office and a sc. fishmess that rendered them unwilling to allow any but thems.lvcs to held one were the accusting motives of the originators of the Know Nothing movement, that under the sham of "America for Americans" would have subverted the cardinal principles of the Covernment and di-franchised every foreigner and Catholic in the land. The sham of equality between the several races inhabiting the country which is deminded in the case of Whittaker at West Point but is refused to Senator Bruce at Washington, whose wife was only saved from embarraising mortification at a public reception by a southero girl, who took in the situation on the it stant and hestered to terrelief, is equally apparent; while the sham of civil service reform, by which favorites are given offices to the explosion of more efficient men, is evan seen through in the place of its nativity. These are but simples taken indiscriminately from scores of others that show how essily demagogues can induce perthern peo ple, by playing upon their emotional sensibilities, to support any sham to matter how transparent it maybe or to what excess it maylead them. The Southern people on the contrary while more emotional, and of more ardent temperament than those of the North, have, by reason of various clusts, among them the former institution of B'aver; and the more time they had for reflection. acquired the labit, now grown into scend nature, of estailering all questions presented to them before deciding upon their merits. and of being indisposed to abo'ish elles atlish. ed ideas until conviceed of the advisability of accepting new ones. This habit indee d them to rejent higher law, know nothing sm, negro e mality and civil service reform, in this courtry, and to show but little favor to similar shams as advocated by Mr. Gladstone and the liberals,

It was stated in our Washington curespondence on Tuesday that Mr. Blair, a prominent ro adjuster and the probable condidate of his party for Concress from the Ninth District in this State, is in favor of readjusting the national deb upon the same plan as that by which the Virginia readjusters are attempting to eliminate from the debt of their State more than one third of its aggregate amount. Doubtless there are many voters outside of Virginia, in the North as in the South, who wou'd not hesitate to adop: Mr. Blait's ; lan if it were presented to them is a form by which it could be made effective, for many men don't heat ite to repu diate their private debts if an opportunity coour, and all that a much larger number want to repudiate the national debt is a favorable chance to do to. The reasons for this are nu mercus and are patent to every one who is at all familiar with human nature, and the best means therefore for securing the payment of debte is to remove them as far as possible from the control of the debtors. Money is the roct of all cvil, and while there are some who will debar themselves from even the necessaries of life in order to pay a debt, a much larger number are only deterred from r.fusing to pay their's by the fear of the law. The adoption of Mr. Blair's plan, while necessarily disastrous to the i iterests of the whole country, would affect the North more seriously than the South, for the latter section is so improvations that it has comparatively little money invested in U. S. bonds. while the North, believing that the national debt is a national blessing, has millions by the thousand licked up in Government securities, so that a readjustment of the national debt would play haves ther. That such a readjustment would find many advocates in the North none know better than the leaders of the republican party-one proof of it being the con stant propositions that are made by men in Congress from that section to pay the national debt with an un'imited issue of greenbacks or in a depreciated silver coinage-and it isn't probable, therefore, that they will afford much sup- to Flippen & Walker, was fired by an incerdiary port to the scheme for a coalition of their party | and destroyed.

and opposed by Lord Beaconsfield, in England,

for there could not be more patent shams than

that by which Mr. Gadstone obtained his re-

cont sictory-protection of the Christians in

Turkey and regard for the liberties of the Af-

ghass and the Zi'ns.

in Virginia with Mr. Blair's party, or that should they succeed in the next presidential election they wil confr any of the honors emoluments and preferments at their disposal upon men smirched with the stain of repudiation.

Intelligence has been received of the death, on the 15 h ios'a st, at Panama, where he was the commercial agent of the United States, of Mejor Richard H. Carter, of Fauquier county. Major Certer was a kind, hospitable, intelligent, and esimable gentleman, widely conneeded and well known throughout the State.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

The American Union Telegraph Company has been expanded from creating to'egraph poles, e c., in Washington.

The Texas democratic convention sent an uppledged delegation to Cincionati, but passed resolutions recommending Hancock.

There are 697 blast furnices in the United States, with an annual capacity of 6 500 000 net tons, and 382 tol ing mills have been com-

The Baltimore and Ohio Radicoad Company have begun the creation of cattle pers for drovers and live stock dealers on the line of road near Balamera.

The steamer European, before reported at Liverpool from Baltimers, lest forty head of cattle on the passage. The versel encountered beavy weather, and is slightly damaged.

As far as learned, over 100 people were killed by the recent tornado in Missouri, and over 200 wounded. The less in one county will exc.ed \$1,000,000.

The west wall of the Madison Squate Garlen, New York, fell in last night while the other necessaries, not being ready to report. Hahaemaan Hospital Fair was to progress -Three persons were killed, and over a dezen

Three men in jail at Moberly, Mo., charged with murder, were yesterday morning taken from the jail by a mob of marked mon. One of the accused contessed, whereupon he was put back in jail, and the other two were hanged.

A du l'occarred just beyond the city Emits of Jacksonville, Pla., yesterday, between two Cubans named Raphael Teledo and Yubabira Pina, both eiger makers. Three shots were xchanged and Toledo was killed. There were no seconds. The affair was witnessed by a boy who happend to pass that way.

New York city has 497 churches, a sain of 98 in the last ten years, and yet these have tocommodations for not more than a fourth of the population should all wish to go to church at once. The Episcopalians have the largest petition of the citizens of the Collingwood number of churches, but the Catholic churches have the larges; secommodations f'r their ing the channel at that place was prepared two

A correspondent of the N. Y. Post wares the democratic party in Congress that revenue reform is the only issue that they can safely go before the people upon in this campaigs, and that to make it available they must revise the sugar duties in the interest of free competition. and otherwise correct the ir justices of the present tariff.

The United States Senate, yesterday, was principally occupied with the Geneva award bill. An amendment was adopted a riking out the provision for the payment of caims of underwriters, after which Mr. Thurman said he could not support the bill as amended, and did not wish to remain in charge of it. Figally the bill, by a vote of 31 to 28, was indefinitely postponed.

In Shelbsville, Indiana, John Birnum has been declared by the verdiot of a jury to be the father of a obild born by Mrs. Mary E. Crim. she having charged him with the commission of more than seventeen years of age. While the parties were awaiting the return of the jury It is reported here that there is some talk in with their verdiet, the prosecutrix was promenadiog the court corridor with her husband, and he was carrying the child, the innecent cause of all the trouble, and which the jury has decided belongs to the man convicted.

The Irish relief ship Constellation, which arrived at Queenstown Tuesday, experienced fearful weather in her voyage across the Atlan tic. Her chain plates on the port and starboard sides were started and her masts slightly splung. The captain says he must lay up for a few days for repairs. The Duke of Edinburgh has ordered Adairal Hamilton, at Queenstown, to furnish a tug to tow the ship around to Galway if the captain wishes. A small part of the cargo must be unleaded at Queetstowr, as there is danger that it will be

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

The trial of George W. Wood, for the killing of Lite olo, is still in progress at Harrisonburg. The testimony for the prosecution is nearly all finished. Witnesses for the defence will be examiacd to day when the case will be argued and submitted to the jury.

Thomas Sites, a young deaf and dumb man, whose parents resides near Taylor's Springs, in Rickingham county, was strack by a cirat tred to a repair train as it was backing on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Linville station, yesterday, and danger maly hurt. He was walking on the track whee struck by the

## FOREIGN NEWS.

A severe drought is doir g great damage in During a gale yesterday on the Scott's's coast

19 fishermen were drowned. The American representation at the Berlin

Fishery Exhibition is very creditable. Mr. Parnell denies that the Irish relief fund

has been devoted to political purposes. The English training thip Atalanta, with over 300 youths on board, has been given up for lost. Queen Victoria has conferred a peerage on Mr. Montagu Corry, Lord Beaconstield's private secretary.

The investigation of the Tay bridge disaster shows gross neglect and carelessness in the construction of the bridge.

Three hundred armed representatives of the Albanian League recently exacted a promise from Muktar Pashs, at Prisrend, to exile the prefects and presidents of tribunals. It is thought possible that the retirement of

the British ministry will be deferred until after the marriage of the Princess Frederika, of Hanver, with the Baron Ramminger, which will take place next Saturday, at Windsor.

Gen. Alexis Nord. of Hayti, has been endeavoring to get up another revolution at Port au-Prince, but the government had him arrested and put in prison. Gen. Salamon (the president), at the head of a large army, is on the march south, but for what purpose is a mystery.

The Spanish troops in Cubs have made an important movement, disconcerting the arrangement of the insurgents in Santiago and Guanta namo, ending is dispersing them from their mountain fastnesses. This is considered a fatal blow to the insurgents, and the insurrection is believed to be nearing its close.

## Political.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 22 - The Star publishes an interview with Mr. W. P. Canaday, the recognized leader of the Sherman movement in this State, in which Mr. Canaday claims that out of sixteen delegates to the Chicago Convenvention stready chosen thirteen are for Sherman and three for Grant. Four are yet to be chosen.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—The Reform
League and Independent Republicans, opposed to a third term for the presidency, met at the Delavan House this morning and organized.

## Incendiary Fire.

DANVILLE, Va., April 22 -This morning at l o'cleck the foundry and mill at North Dan-

FROM WASSINGTON. Special Correspondence of the Alexa, Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1880. In this morning's Reard there appeared a copyrighted poem, fifteen pages in length, by Delegate Downey, of Wyomicg, advecating a resolution of his for adorning the walls of the Capitol with pic ures suggested by the Old and New Testaments. Of course it was the topic of general comment, and as soon as the session commenced attention was called to it in loth houses. In the Senate Mr. Morrill introduced a resolution ordering an icquiry by the Committee on Printing, which created considerable debate, Mr. Withers, among others, contending that it was a matter that belonged solely to the House, and that if that body gave its consent o the publication the Senate had nothing to do with it as a member had as much right to present his views in verse as in proce. The resolution was finally withdrawn there, but in the House the case was different, for, by a vote of 119 to 105, the neem was criered to be stricken out of the Ricard. It was of a higher order than those with which Mr. Rowr, of Spottsylvania, used to itfl c: upon the Virginia House of Delegates last winter, but still did not merit a plece in the permanent archives of the government.

At the meeting of the House Ways and Means Committee this morning Mr. Raudall Gibson, as anticipated in this correspondence some days ago, efficially recorded his vote in the affirmative on the proposition to reduce the tailf on hoop and scroll iron to 35 per cent. ad valorem and thus secured a favorable report on that proposition. The sub committee appointed to prepare a bill for the reduction of the tariff on paper, wood pulp, steel rails, salt, certain wools and a fow a sub committee of seven wes appointed to prepara and report immediately a revenue tariff bill to replace the protective one now in operation. The committee was induced to do this by urgent appeals from all sections of the country, but it is only to stop the clamor and give the monopolists more time in which to grow rich at the expense of the poorle. An agreement to report a bill to remove or reduce the teriff on any one article of general use would be of more real service to the country than the appointment of a dezen such sub committees as were appointed this meroing.

The House Committee on Commerce is still negging away at the river and harbor bill. The appropriations for Virginia last year amounted to \$213 000, but the bill as it stands now appropriates \$254 000 to that State, and other efforts to increase them will be made. Notwithstanding the neighborhood for an appropriation for improvvecks ago, yet, so Geo. Beale informed your correspondent this moreing, it had not reached that committee, and unless it finds its way there very scoo it will be too late for anything to be done with it this year. The fear previously alluded to in this correspondence that the appropriations of this bill will be so large that it will be defeated when it comes before the House are strengthening daily, and it is now considered by no means e riain that any river and harbor till will be passed at this session. Fortunately this is one of the bills that can afford to lay over without any great detriment to the country.

As was anticipated in an editorial article in yesterday's Gazette, the democrats of the House at lest became aware of what every body else had known beforehand, namely that they had assumed an untenable position on the special deficiency bill, and had to resort to the only other alternative left them but a square back out, and withdraw it, and thus acknowledged rape. Mrs. Crim is a diminutive woman, not a political mistake has lorg been considered in the light of a crime.

the Virginia newspapers about sending Senator Withers to the House from the 9th district of his State. The Senator has heard these reports and has seen some of the notices, but knows nothing more of them than anybody else posted in Virginia affairs. It is understood that he will take no steps to obtain the nomination, but should it be tendered him it is not improbable that he would accept it. The Colonel is both re specied and liked by his colleagues in the Senare, and rices his presence there in the next Congress is not resible they would be pleased to have kim in the Honse.

The presentation of the writing desk upon which Jefferson wrote the D. claration of ladependeres to the Congress of the U. S. by the Coolidge family of Bestor, who inherited it, took place in both houses of Congress to day, and was the eccusion of considerable interest. The desk, which is a small one, of the old writing desk patero, was first brought into the House, where the presentation speech was made by Mr. Crapo, of Massachuset's and was replied to on behalf of the House by Mr. Treker, of Virginia. It was then carried to the Senate, where Mr. Dawes, of Mas-achusatts, made the presentation and Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, the speech of acceptance. In the House the proc.edings were observed by Sir Elward Thornton and Secretary Evarts from the diplomatic gal-

News received here up to one o'clock to day from Staunton is to the effect that Manone has esptured the republican convention. This, it is supposed by many, among them Senstor Withers, will redound to the interests of the democracy outside of Virginie, though it may operate differently within the State. The fusion of the republicans with the repudiators will, in the opinion of those to whom reference is made, drive away from the republican ticket in the North many more votes than it will attract in

A COUNTER STATEMENT.-The Richmond State says: "An insolent such from the North ontered the store of one of our leading merchants the other day, and after pricing a number of articles and of jecting to all on the score of being too high, soccringly remarked to the polite c'erk, interlarding his language with sev oral vu'gar oaths: "Well if you people down here are so --- poor as you say you are, you can ask -- big prices for your thiogs," "Who the -- told you we were so -- poor?" retorted the coraged salesman. "If you want to buy this article I've teld you the price-take it Thomas's children, upon the plea that he died or leave it, just as you like; but there's the door, and it you don't get out dash quick I'll kick you cut." There never was so civil a man seen in Richmond after this cutburst of honest Virginia indignation, and the article was promptly bought and poid for at the price asked

without another word." THE BIGGEST DOG SHOW YET. - Next week the fourth annual bench show of the Westminister Kennel Club takes place in the Madison Square Gardens, New York. It will be the largest ever held, even surpassing the great-Crystal Palace bench show in London last year. At that show there were 1,339 entries. For this there are 1,417 entries. Of these 300 are puppies. It will be interesting to see thirty. two St. Bernard dogs together, twenty seven mastiffs, twenty-one Ulm hounds, and twenty six Newfoundlands. These big fellows and the other (xtreme, the King Charles spaniels, black and tans. Yorkshire and toy terriers, and ugly pugs, will please the women and children and the uninitated in dogs generally. Sport men. however, will spend their time looking at the 446 setters, 143 pointers and forty-nine spaniels, while stil another class will yet be attracted by twenty bull dogs and thirty three bull terriers.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY .- William-

The Stanuton Convention.

STAUNTON, April 22.—The following is a more extended report of the precedings of the republican convention which assembled in the opera house, in this city, yesterday :

States Marshal C. P. Ramedel', of the State in his own language: central committee. In his short address allusions to General Grant were loudly cheered. The names of Blaine and Shorman were also received with apt lause.

The first trial of strength tetween the straightouts and the amalgamationists was on the temporary organization, J. H. Hill, readjuster, of Petersburg, and Peter J. Carter, of Northamptor, strightout, and both colored men, being the nominees. Carter was elected by a vote of 74 to 48 for Hill, a majority of 26 for the straightouts, though it was claimed by the minority that it was not a strictly test vote.

When the c muittee on credentials, Ross Hamilton chairman, retired, the convention took a recess, and upon reassembling heard speeches from Messrs, J. R. Popham, Rives and Lester. The speeches were of an exciting character, but were intercupted by the report of the committee on credentials, seating 144 delegates.

A minority report, favoring the claims of a contestant from Richmond and the persistency failed us, and we were compelled to break up of John Syphax, of Alexandria, who had been our camp and wander about the country and also unseated by the committee's report, brought on a violent and disorderly discussion, which through the emvention into confusion, a dezen persons being on the floor at one time, trying to be head, and delegates crowding the aid s.

The chairman had great difficulty in maintaining order, and appointed a sergeaut at arms to assist him.

The confusion considued until seven c'elcek. when the convention took a recess until eight o'clock.

Upon reassemb ing the report of the committee on credentia's was, after an exolting discursion, adopted, except that Dr. C. S. Mills, collector of customs at Richmond, was unseated, and Captain R. A. Paul, contestant, seated. The committee on permonent organization,

E. W. E-r'y, chairman, reported, nominating for president General W. C. Wickhan; for scoretary J. H. Hill, and one vice president from each senatorial district.

Immediately a motion was made by an amaigamationist to substitute the name of ex Senstor John F. Lewis for president at the convention in place of General Wickham, and after another long and exciting discussion, during which great confusion ensued and personalities were indulged in, Mr. D zenderf, of Norfolk. "in the interest of peace," seconded the nomination of Mr. Lewis.

The vote was the test and was very close, there not being more than three or four differore and before it was sonounced some members accused others of variog twice and of voting as delegates those who were not in the house. Another count was therefore called.

About one o'clock this morning, after a contipuous session of pipe hours, the temperary chair nan decided that the vote had resulted in in a tie. Messre. Wickham and Lawis each having 62 votes. After the decision was announced another

voter was brought forward and efforts mede to have his vote recorded in favor of Lawis. A wild some of disorder then ensued, and, without further tusiness, and not in the best of temper, the convention adjourned to meet this

morning at ten o'clock. [Special to the Alexardria Gazette.] STAUNTON, April 22 .- Notwithstanding the feet that on yesterday the straightout reputlicans carried the temporary organization of the carvention, when it came, last night, to the eclection of a permenent president, the vote was a tie between Gen. Wickham, straightout, and ex-Senator John F. Liwis, who is in favor of Grant, but at the same ine is desirous of pres. poning the election of electors to some future

period, and in layor of a mixed ticket. The vote astonished the straightouts, who had been somewhat dipressed at first, but who at ores took heart and went into the fray with renewed vigor, and an exciting contes followed, thy toenes being very disorderly; and it becoming apparent that nothing could be done the einvention adjustmed at 2 o'c'ock till 10 p. m.

Or reast embling this morning the skitmish. ing was resumed and much disorder and confu. sion prevailed, but up to I o'clock there bad boon no renewal of voting for permanent obsirman.

John A. Seaton, of Alexadris, a very powerfully bailt colored man, was upanimously elected sergeant at arms of the convention.

STAUNTON, April 22-3 p. m .- Atter ekir mishing and grangling till 2 o'cleck this after neon, a vote on the election of permanent offic cers was rece'red, and resulted in a victory for the straighout republicits, Geo. W. C. Wickham being elected as permanent president of

the convention by a vote of 68 to 63 for ex-

Senator John F. Lewis.

DECISION IN THE CRAUFURD WILL CASE, -Not much over a year 1g) it was appounced that the will of Dr. Davis Creufurd, of Prince George's county, Md., the disappearance of which led to a protracted lawsuit, involving a large estate, had been unexpectedly found .-This will has just been sustained in the Circuit Court of Prince George's county by the verdict of a jury, after a careful trial. Forty years ago two trothers, David and Thomas Craufurd, lived in Prince George's county, owning large estates of real and personal properly .-Thomas died before 1850, leaving his properly by will to his natural children by Batsy Taylor. David Cranford died in 1859, and his brother intestate, and that their father had acknow ledged their legitimacy, claimed hisestate also. The c'aim was resisted by David's cousins, Mary M. Kearney and Sarah Forcest, who were next beire if Ibomas' children were not legiti. mate, and who dec'ared that David had made a will, though it could not be found. Of this will Dr. R. S. Blackburn elaimed he was named executor. The case, which was several times tried, exercised the ingenuity of the ablest law vers on that circuit, and A'exander, Bowles, Johnson, Brent, Magruder, Pratt, Berry, Diggs, Belt, Schlog, Clarke, and many other names are recorded among the coursel ergaged in it. Thomas Cranford's heirs gained the day. But the will of 1859 finally turned up, after all, at the time above stated. It was drawn by Horses Miller, & Washington lawyer. After drawing it Miler went West, sending word to his office boy to return all the papers in his office to the parties to whom they belonged. The lad (Preston) took Dr. Cranfuro's will to Chicago with him, and only returned it at the time stated. The ex cution of the will was proved by the coly surviving witness, William Davall, of Prices George's o unty. The wil', ' in consideration of natural duty and effection," all the landed e tate and \$3 000 in morey to each of the two cousins named, and the personalty ered. remaining to the executor, R. S. Blackburg, another cousins, of Virginia, now deceased .-

enryiving) and their heirs will get the land.

Had Enough of Liberia.

A lew days since a returned emigrant from Libert's passed through our town on his way to Darville, Va., who was a subject of much in terest to our colored citizens. We will endeav- sigs: "We have reason to believe that Little The convention was called to order by United or to give as near as possible the story as told Hartington if summoned will represent to the

"I left Danville, Va., for New York on the 25th day of Sept., 1876, with my father and mother who carried with them nine children. We took passage on the El zabeth for Monrovia. This vess: I had on board when it left New York two hundred colored people going to Liberia. The trip was made in fif vethree days. and mary died before reaching Monrovis. think we landed 75. One of our family died

on the voyage.

"After landing we found no accommodation whatever for us-no place to shelter us and nowhere to go. After wandering about for some time we were forced by the rainy weather to take our blackets and tack them up for shelter. We lived in this way comparatively comfortably for about ton days, when all our rations were exbausted. After this great want and distress were experienced by all. We first applied to the patives for food, but they laughed at our misery and or joyed our misfortune. Then we applied to to the ship company and some white Catholics, who gave us a little food and clothing. In this way we begged a scanty support for the first six weeks after landing; but even this source search for food and something to do. Some few returned to America-a'l did so who had means to pay their passage-while many died from the expesure and want of food. My fath er and family landed with only cleven dollars, which had been spent long before this time. I am a tailor by trade and succeeded in getting a little work in Monrovia, where I staved most of ime. The chief ot i et of all our family was to sive money and bring us bic's to America .-

This was very difficult to do, as some of us were lick nearly all the time and we were forced to pay very heavy decer's tills but after four years of great toil and sufferior we found that we had saved \$470 .-I had lost in the meantime my father and a brother, who died and were buried near Monro. via. Our family now ensisted of my mother, 2 brothers, 3 sisters and my wife, whom I married in Menrovia. Cut fare to Charleston, S.C. amouted to \$93 each, but the balance of our passage money was kindly advanced to us by those passengers who were also returning. Before reach ing New York a fever of some kind broke out on board of the vessel, and I saw my wife, mother, sisters and brothers, all one by one, buried in the sea, each wrapped in a c-nvas paying our passage also died on this trip. reaching New York I was transferred for Charleston, where I landed last Monday two weeks ago, and I am now on my way to ille, Virginia, the only member of my family living, on foot, sick, and entirely dependent on the kindness of those who give me something to est and somewhere to sleep. I don't ask for money, sir. I only wish to get strength enough to walk to my old h me in Virginia."

"No. sir; rather than to repeat my experience at Monrovia, I say it in all sincerity and truth, I would prefer living and dying a slave, or spend the remainder of my days in the Virginia penitentiary than to return to that cursed

I suppose you have no desire to return to

| For the Gazotte. The Culpeper Meeting. The following are the preamble and resolu-

tions offered by Dr. R. S. Lewis at a conservative meeting held at Culpeper Court House on the 19th inst. and unacimously adopted: Whereas there now exists in the national democratic party in the State of Virginia different factions and shades of factions predicated | that there was wheat sold on 'Change there upon State and national politics | known as | yesterday at \$1.33, which was a part of the readjusting democrate, funding democrate and identical crop that brought in lest December hard money democrats, | but whose opinions as | \$1.60, \$1.61 and \$1.62. to the fundamental price ples of free govern-

ment are in perf. c: accord, and who are now

and ever have been opposed to a contralized federal government at Washington; and Whereas some of these parties or fuctions have separate organizations and party machinery (rgen zed and at wo.k to antagoniz) each other, and which ought to be used for State

purposes alen ; and Whereas we feel that a close and compact opposition to the republican party is necessary for their defeat and for the maintainance and success of our national principles and cur naional perty, and for the security and perpetuation of literry and free government; therefore

Resolved, 1st. That we do hereby lay aside all uifferences of opinion as to State matters, and hereby harmonizing as a unit and standing upon the national democracie platform of the country; we send to the conservative convention which assembles at Richmond on the 19.h day of May, 1880, thirteen delegates.

2nd. That these delegates shall go uniremmeled and uniostructed as to any expressed opinion of this meeting as to preferences for be non-insted at Cine anail.

3rd. That this meeting pledges its undivided and carnest efforts to the democratic conservative party of the State and the whole country to secure the electoral vote of the State of Virginis for the nominces of the national democratio party.

And the following are the delegates appoint-

ed by the meeting: Delegates from Catalpa Distric'-Jas. Barbour. D. A. Grimsley, Dr. B. S. Lewis and J. C. G.b-oc; alternates, G. D. Gray, J. N. Armsstrong, F. D. Johnston and G. W. Williams, Stevensburg Delegates-Jao. Walker, W. D. Fos'er and J. W. Jennings; alternates, W. S. Willis, W. L. B. Hale and A. G. Willis, Salem Delegates-J. S. Eggborn and B. F. Pulliam; alternates, J. M. Dancan and W. W.

Liwis jr. Jeffersontown D.legates-G. S. P. Triplett and R. R. Duncar; alternates, S. M. News house and F. M. Button.

Cedar Mountain Delegates-J. R. Strother and T. B. Nalle; alternates J. T. Jones and J.

W. Wilmer. FEMALE SOLDIER -A singular story tinged with a bit of romance and probably wanting in verseity has been related by a Baltimore colored woman in Philadelpphia and published by the papers of that city. It appears that a few days sicce Catharine Hill, a bright, intelligent looking mulatto woman, about 32 years of age, appeared before Col. W. B. Mano, a Philaelphia prothonotary, and applied for a pension, stating that she thought she was entitled to it on account of her long service in the United States srmy during the war, during which she had re-ceived several wounds. When questioned by 43; Western white 42; do mixed 40-401. B. d. S. Western white 42; do mixed 40-401. Col. Mann she stated that having gotten into a little difficulty when quite young, she enlisted under the name of Heary Williams in the Fifth Marvland on the 19.h of June, of what year she could not remember. She was examined by Drs. Creek and Perry, of Baltimore, who, of course, discovered her six but passed her through in consideration of a bribe of \$150 and many earnest entreaties. She was then duly mustered into Col. Frisch's regiment at Camp Beiger, and the captain of her company was named Woodville. After being there about six we: as she went with the regiment to Fortress Monroe and thence through Virginia, North Carolina and up into the Shenandoah Valley. While in the service she filled a sergeant's rank, and was wounded once in the mouth and again in the thigh. The latter wound was a severs one, and compelled her to remain in the hospital some time, where her sex was again discov

JUDGE JOHN HILL died at his residence at son vs. Massey, Auditor. Petition for matda—
The personal property, it is probable, cannot at the age of eighty years. He was a distinguished lawyer, and at one time represented his district in the Congress of the United States.

British Politics.

London, April 22-9 a. m.-It is new cer. tain that the Ministry has resigned. The Standard in a leading editorial this morning Queen that the task of forming a government is one to which be feels at present unequal and that he will advice the Queen to entrost the Commission to Mr. Gladstone.

The Times has a leading artice to a similar affect and adds: "The Queen will act strictly in the spirit of the Constitution and will not hesitate to enstrust the premiership to which ever statesman may be finally indicated as the natural leader of the party"-alluding to the Queen's reported aversion to Mr. Gladstone,

WINDSOR CASTLE, April 22-1 p. m. - Tha Queen has accepted the resignation of Lad Beaconsfield as Prime Minister and has senta special messenger to Lord Har logton desiring bis attendaces at the Urs le. Lord Harrington will leave Landon for Windsor almost immediately.

Note from Dr. R. S. Lewis

CULPEPER, VA . April 21 1881 To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette :

I see a copy of a call for a "National Dame cratic Convention of Culps per," republished in the Richmond Whig of the 20th instant, and an editorial written theremader, containing e po tain criticisms and insinuations which show to whom the editor alludes-that is to the Ha-

James Barbaur. I made the call for the convention vision consultation with anybody. I wrote the preamble and resolutions without consultation wit any one. The call, preamble and resolution are my work, and endersed by the Democisie people of Culpeper, and any allusion, intination, or charge to the contrary is fulse. I also am responsible for the circumstate a surround ing them, and do not ictend to have that responsibility shifted to any one clse.

ROBERT S. LEWIS

Edison's Lamp.-The latest test of Me Edison's horse shoe electric lamp has been made by two recentific gan'l men of standing, Prefs. Rowland and Barker. Tais test wie in the way of making a measurement of the setuperformance of the lamp. The result would appear to show that the Elison light elses amost as mee's as gar; even for material used, without taking into a count the larger cast toquired for the complex meetinery, selled labag kept on board for that purpose. The ber, and other special conditions of theorie three kind benefactors who assisted us in ilumination. The professors found, however, ber, and other special conditions of those that if a more power ul carrent was us d with the same lamps, a much more coopen ed result could be obtain d, but in this case another difficulty occurred, namely, the cirbon filament would not endure this powerful carrent without speedy distruction. The cinclusion re-ched by the scientific experts is that "provided the lamp can be made either cheap enough or dura-ble enough," there is no reasonable doubt of the practicable success of the light, but that the lamp as it now exists cannot be pronounced practicable, but requires much further experment before such a result can be truly asserted. They add as a salve to this uppleasant verdict. That Mr. Edison will finally overcome that difficulty, however, no one who knows him can doubt." In the opinion of the Sanitary Eng neer, a thoughtful and dispessionate scientific journal, the unlimited confidence expressed in the paragraph quoted will hardly be shared by those whose memories retain note of the many things which Mr. Edison has undertaken and abandoned. Altogether the prospect of a cheap and satisfactory illuminating power to take the place of gas seems to be unpleasantly remote,

> tary of the Richmond Corn Exchange, sales What a druggist says: I have been sellieg

FALL IN THE PRICE OF WHEAT. - The scere

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrop for ten years, and it has given tetter satisfaction than any other cough remedy. A. G. SCHMIDT. Apetheony, Hanover, Pa.

Brawn's Household Panacea.

s the most effective Pain Destroyer in the world. Will most surely quicken the blood whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly RELIEVE PAIN, whether chronic or acute, than any other to alleviator, and it is warranted double the strength

of any similar preparation. It cures Pain in the Sida, Back or Bowe Sora Throat, Rheumatism. Toothache, and ALL. ACHES, and is The Great Reliever of Patn. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANA-UKA" should be in every family. A teaspoon-ful of the Panacea in a tumbler of hot water (sweetened, if preferred), taken at bedtime, will BREAK UP A COLD. 25 cents a bottle.

Much Sickness.

Undoubsedly with children, attributed to other Causes, is occasioned by Worms. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges. oundidates for President and Vice President to although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be absolutery sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. 25 cents a bex.

# COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, April 22, 1880 .- The market to-day was quiet, but a shale firmer. There are no changes to note in Flour. The receipts of Wheat continue light, and 626 tuche's of Fultz sold at 110, 122 and 124; there were no offerings of Lancaster. Corn is quiet and firm, with sales of 550 hushels of white at (c. No Rye reported. One small let of Oats was offered, but withdrawn, and one small lot of Corn Meal brought 65.

QUEENSTOWN CATTLE MARKET, April 21 .-203 head of cattle were cffored, all of which were sold as follows: Best on sale 61.510; fair to good 42a6c; medium 4h lie; ordinary 3344c. Market active. 800 sheep and lambs were all red and sold; clipped sheep brought 41-52c, with but few sales above 5; lambs sold from 6 to 8ic.

BALTIMORE, April 22 - Va Goold -: deferred 7; do consolid'd 53; do 2d series 224; prs: due coupons 864; new 10.40s 384 bid to day. Cotton quiet and nominal; middling 12 Flour more active and a shade firmer. Wheat-South ern firm; Western active and higher, closing weak; Southern red 120a127; do smoer 130a102; No 1 Maryland 132; No 2 Western winter red spot and April 1274a1277; May 1257a1264; June 1:31:31232; July 114:1191; August 1161 Corn-Sauthern firm and higher; Western firm and higher, but neglected; Southern white 555 6; do yellow 51; Western mixed spot and April 42; 41a4?. Rye nominally 90. Hay firm and in good demand; rrime to choice Penna and Mary-land 18a20 Coffee dull and steady: Rio cargoes 137 al5 for fair to prime. Eugar quiet; A soft 94. Whitkey firm at 110

NEW YORK, April 22.-Stocks lower. Money 516. Flour quiet. Wheat setive and higher.

MARRIED.

From the resider co of the bride's uncle. Dr. Randolph, on Thursday, April 15:h, 1880, at Christ Church, Millwood, Clarke county, Va., by Rev. Jos. R Jones, ROBERT A. ANDER-SON, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and MARY TALCOTT, daughter of the late Rev. E. C. Hutchinson, of St. Louis.

= DIED

In this city, on Thursday, the 22d instant, WM. BAKER, in the 68th year of his age-His funeral will tate place to morrow (Friday) alternoon, at 4 o'clock p. m. from his late esidence, No. 100 Duke streets. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.